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## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Construction Trust No 26 in Kharkov/Affiliated  
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Trust No 26 in Kharkov was an organization charged with making plans for and building factories. It was designated as No 19 prior to 1938. The trust was part of the People's Commissariat (Ministry) of Construction (Narodnii Komissariat Straitelstva). It was located in the 11-story Dom Promishlenosti (House of Industry), Plozhd Dzerzhinskovo (Dzerzhinsky Square), Kharkov. It occupied most of the second and third floors. In early 1941 the director of the trust was (fn) Lobrichenko. He was a Communist Party member and his duties were administrative. His assistant was chief engineer Alexander Markovich Khrakovsky, who was intelligent, experienced, and a real technician.

- The organization of the trust's headquarters included an assistant director for administration, with an office force of 40 or 50 under him, and an assistant director for supply. There were at least 100 supply men under this official, as materials, transport, and labor were very difficult to obtain. The chief bookkeeper had about 20 persons under him. The technical section came under the chief engineer and included about 50 people. There were two subsections: technical and production. The latter employed about 15 persons. The former subsection was split up into the following subdivisions: cost-agreement, with a staff numbering from 6 to 20, depending upon the workload; technical documentation, with about 7 men; and the technical archives, with about 10 men. The secret section was composed of five or six men. Classified documents and correspondence were kept by this section. The chief of this section usually was secretary of the Communist Party in the construction trust and was also in charge of giving political lectures.

- Trust No 26 included a construction administration (straitelniya upravleniye), which built numerous plants in and near Kharkov. It constructed or improved the following factories in Kharkov: aviation plant No 135, which

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was being worked on from 1932 until at least through 1941; tractor plant; machine building plant; electrical plant (KHEZ - Kharkovskii Elektro-Mekhanicheskii Zavod, or Kharkov Electro-Mechanical Plant); automobile assembly plant; agricultural machinery plant; steam locomotive building plant, which later manufactured tanks; instruments plant (instrumentalni zavod - made such items as drills); and textile machine building plant. The gas plant (gazovoi zavod) was built near Kharkov. The Zavod Metallichiskich Constructii (Metal Construction Plant) built traveling cranes for factories. It was located in the Rayon Lipovaya Rechka, a suburb of Kharkov. Other factories fairly near Kharkov which were built or improved by the construction administration of the trust were:

- (a) Avtosteklo (Auto Glass), Plant No 25 - in Konstantinovka, about 50 km southwest of Gorlovka; rebuilt in 1937 to produce reflectors for projectors, such as searchlights.
  - (b) Dneprovskii Khimicheskii Kombinat (Dneprov Chemical Combine) - a very large installation located at Baglei station, near Kamenskovo, 7 km west of Dneprodzerzhinsk.
  - (c) Khersonskii Kreking Zavod (Kherson Cracking Plant) - in Kherson; changed petroleum into aviation gas.
  - (d) Odesski Kreking Zavod (Odessa Cracking Plant) - in Odessa; identical with the Kherson plant.
4. The construction administration (straitelniya upravleniya) of Trust No 26 had a section at each of the above plants, ie there was a straitelniya upravleniya at each factory enumerated above. Each straitelniya upravleniya did the actual construction or improvement, had a chief (nachalnik) and a chief engineer, an organization roughly parallel to that of trust headquarters, and about one thousand workers.
  5. The industrial narkoms in Moscow were frequently reorganized, at times resulting in a great increase in the number of narkoms, at other times in a decrease. Therefore, the above-mentioned plants, during the period 1933-1941, were not all always connected with Trust No 26. Some of them were affiliated with the trust during the whole period; all of them were connected with it at one time or another.
  6. The buildings which housed factories in Kharkov and surrounding areas were of permanent, fire-resistant, ferro-concrete construction. Some of the plants had their equipment removed during World War II, but I feel certain that after the end of hostilities the factories were again utilized because of the permanent nature of the buildings.

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